



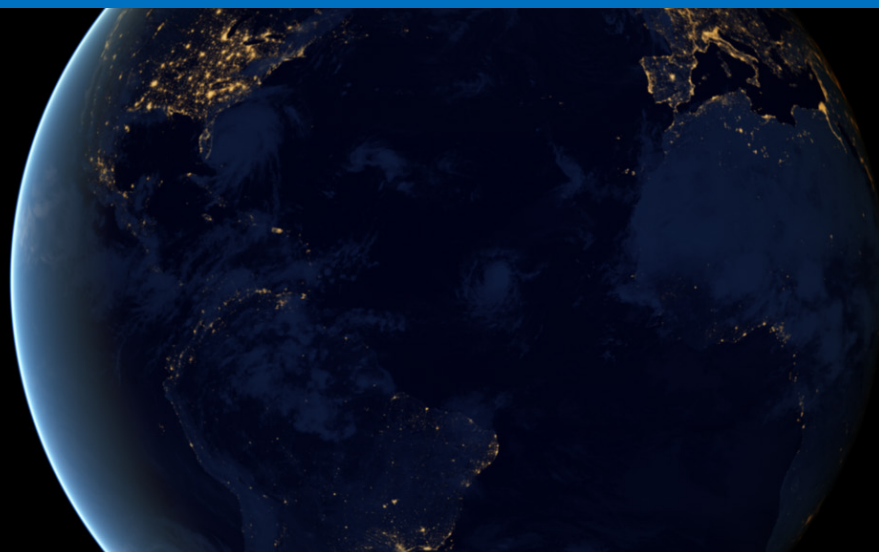
NOAA
NESDIS

7/20/2017

JPSS and GOES-R Direct Broadcast Capabilities

Data Distribution and Access Panel Session,
NOAA Satellite Conference

Greg Mandt, Director, Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)





Direct Broadcast and Direct Readout Services

JPSS Direct Broadcast (DB) and Direct Readout Services

- High Rate Data (HRD)
- NOAA Direct Broadcast Real-Time Network (Testbed)
- Field Terminal Support (FTS)
- Community Satellite Processing Package (CSPP)

GOES-R Series DB and Direct Readout Services

- GOES Rebroadcast (GRB)
- High Rate Information Transmission (HRIT) Service and the Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN)
- CSPP Geo



S-NPP and JPSS-1 High Rate Data



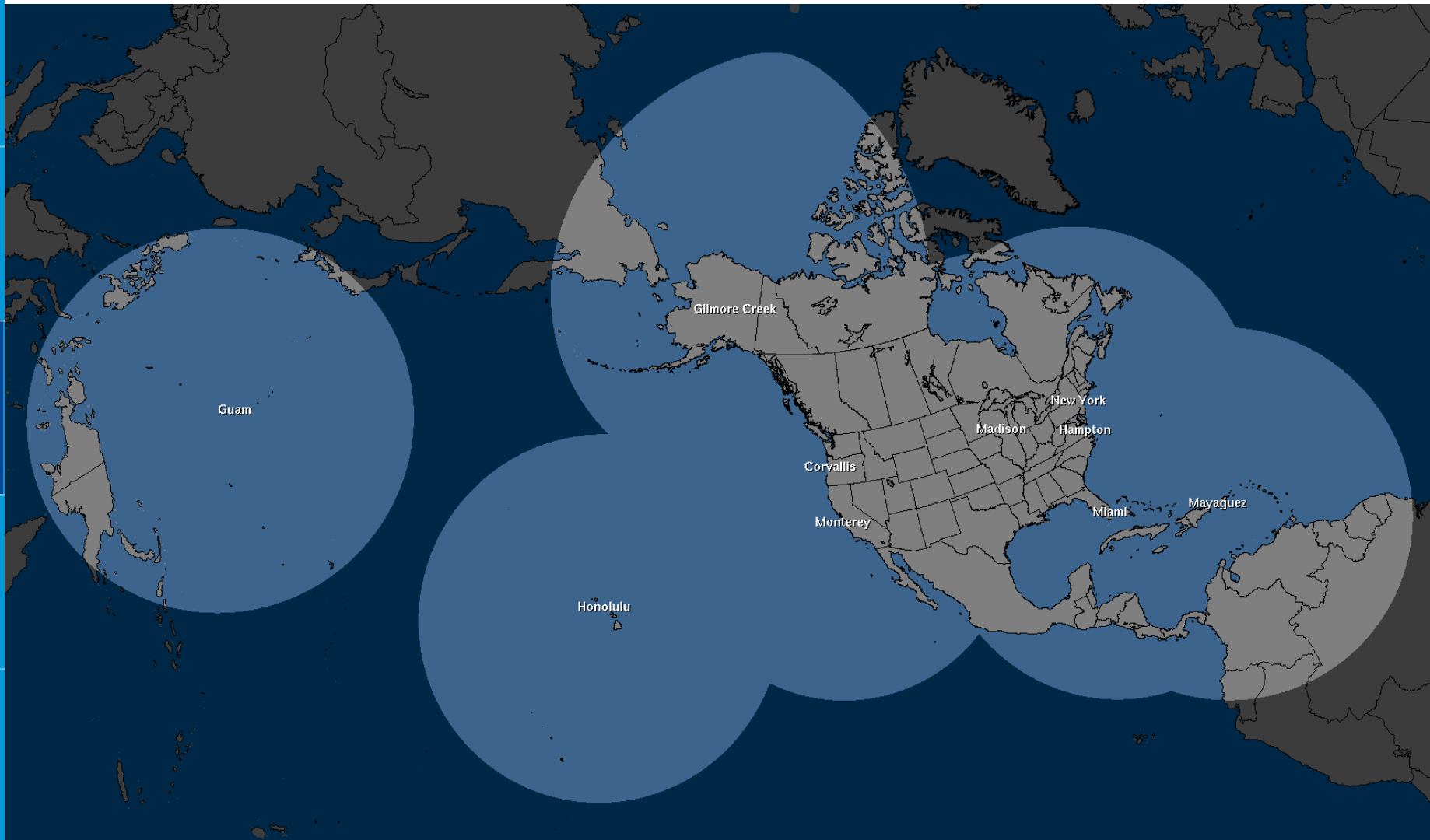
JPSS Direct Broadcast (DB) provides real-time access to regional users and includes:

- Field Terminal Support (FTS) web portal, provides software and hardware configuration allowing user to process Db data
(<http://noaasis.noaa.gov/NOAASIS/ml/jpss-fts.html>)
- Community Satellite Processing Package (CSPP), an open source software to produce SDRs and EDRs
- NOAA Direct Broadcast Real-Time Network (DBRTN) to demonstrates impact of low latency infrared and microwave sounder data to NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS) Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) computer models



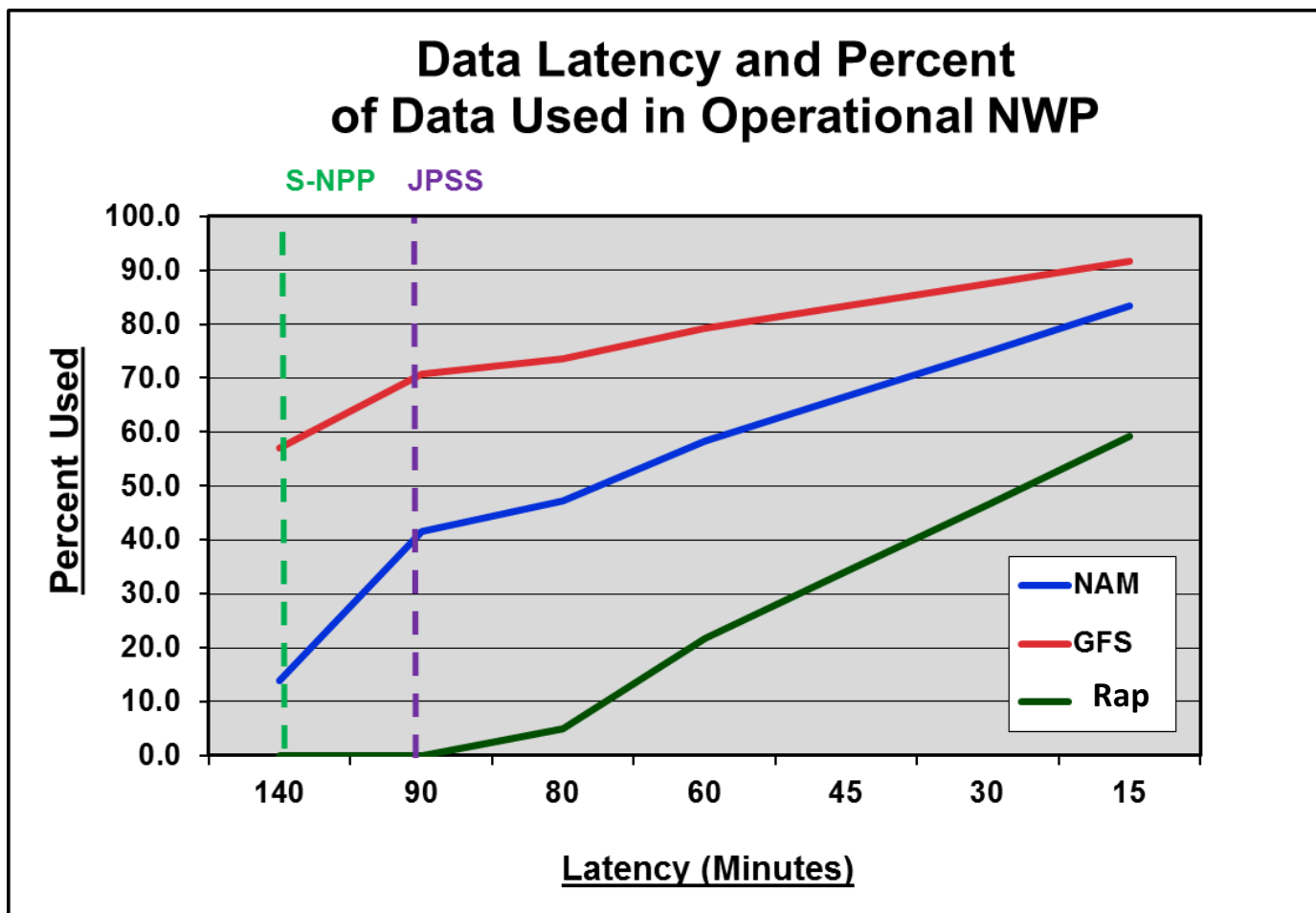
*JPSS funded antenna in Puerto Rico
Orbital 2.4 M X/L band antenna*

Direct Broadcast Real-Time Network (DBRTN) Antenna Sites





Importance of Latency in NWP



DBRTN 30 minute latency allows for close to 90% of polar data to be ingested in NWP



GOES-R Series GOES Rebroadcast



- The GOES Rebroadcast (GRB) downlink is standards-based, making use of the following protocols:
 - Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB-S2)
 - Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) Advanced Orbiting Systems (AOS)
 - Space Data Link Protocol
 - CCSDS Space Packet Protocol
- GOES-R Product Definition and Users' Guide (PUG) Volume 4
<http://www.goes-r.gov/users/docs/PUG-GRB-vol4.pdf>
- GRB Downlink Specification
http://www.goes-r.gov/users/docs/GRB_downlink.pdf





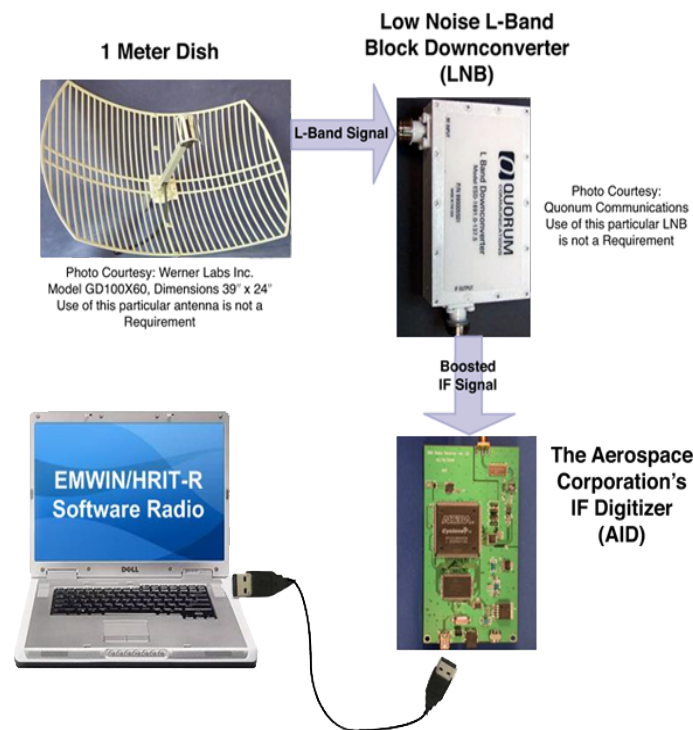
GVAR and GRB Comparison



	GOES Variable (GVAR)	GOES Rebroadcast (GRB)
Full Disk Image	30 Minutes	5 Minutes (Mode 4) 15 min (Mode 3)
Other Modes	Rapid Scan, Super Rapid Scan	3000 km X 5000 km (CONUS: 5 minute) 1000 km X 1000 km (Mesoscale: 30 seconds)
Polarization	None	Dual Circular Polarized
Receiver Center Freq	1685.7 MHz (L-Band)	1686.6 MHz (L-Band)
Data Rate	2.11 Mbps	31 Mbps
Antenna Coverage	Earth Coverage to 5 ⁰	Earth Coverage to 5 ⁰
Data Sources	Imager and Sounder	ABI (16 bands), GLM, SEISS, EXIS, SUVI, MAG
Space Weather	None	~2 Mbps
Lightning Data	None	0.5 Mbps

GOES-R HRIT/EMWIN

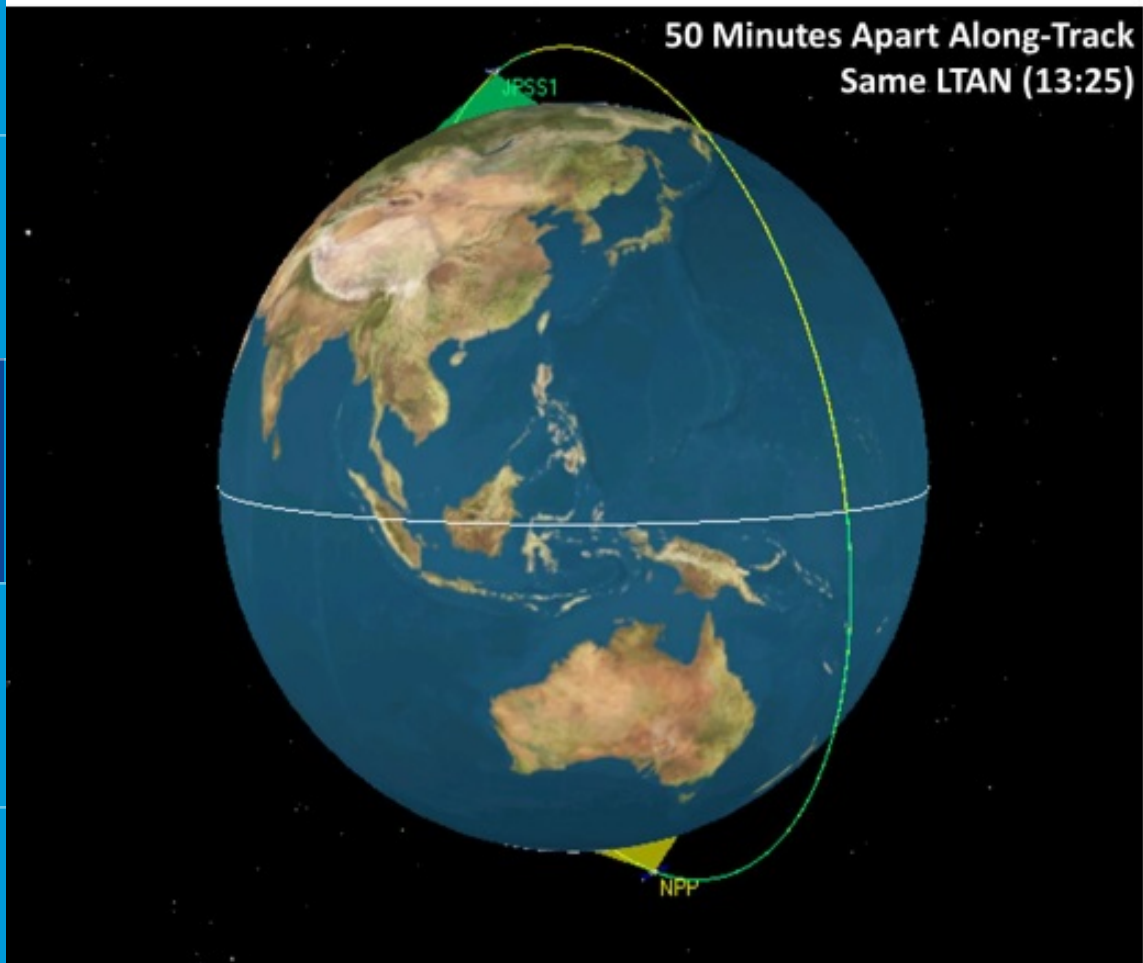
- Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN)
 - Direct Service that provides users with weather forecasts, warnings, graphics, and other NWS data
- High Rate Information Transmission (HRIT) Service broadcasts low-resolution GOES imagery
- Combines former LRIT and EMWIN services from previous GOES
- Receiver frequency 1694.1MHz and data relay capacity of 400kbps
- Receiver specifications: <http://www.goes-r.gov/users/hrit-links.html>





Thank you!

Joint Polar-orbiting Satellite System (JPSS) Direct Broadcast



**JPSS-1 launch—
Q4 FY 2017**

Future configuration with SNPP
and JPSS-1, 50 minutes apart
along same track



NOAA Direct Broadcast Real-Time Network (DBRTN)



- North American Component of WMO DBNET Program Adheres to WMO “Guide to the Direct Broadcast Network (DBNet) For Near Real-Time Relay of Low Earth Orbit Satellite Data”
- Sounder data to be assimilated by the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) in FY 2017 Q4, and will shortly be added to GTS (CrIS, ATMS, IASI) to increase the percentage of polar data used models at major meteorological centers and provide backup in case of anomalies in polar global processing
- Heritage ATOVS still provided through RARS, but new DBNET will soon include ATOVS





GOES-16 Products on GRB



Level 1b products:

- Radiances from Advanced Baseline Imager (ABI): 16 Bands; Full Disk, CONUS, and Mesoscale
- Solar Imagery from Solar Ultraviolet Imager (SUVI)
- Solar Flux from the Extreme Ultraviolet and X-ray Irradiance Sensors (EXIS)
- Energetic Heavy Ions from the Space Environment In-Situ Suite (SEISS)



Level 2 products:

- Geostationary Lightning Mapper (GLM)

